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South Oxfordshire Combined
Districts



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year
1963

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
OF THE SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
FOR 1963.**

**To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Constituent Authorities.**

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present, herewith, my thirteenth annual report, on the state of the Public Health in the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts, incorporating the information required by Circular 1/64 of the Ministry of Health.

Abbreviations: C.D.: Combined Districts. E.W.: England and Wales. F.: Female. L.A.: Local Authority. M.: Male. The Ministry: The Appropriate Ministry. M.O.H.: Medical Officer of Health. P.H.I.: Public Health Inspector. R.D.: Rural District. R.G.: Registrar General. T.: Total. U.D.: Urban District. Figures in brackets are for 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION :

The Mid-year 1963 home population as estimated by the R.G. totalled 120,320 (116,660), an overall increase of 3.1%, distributed as follows:—

			Increase during the year.
Henley Borough	9,490	(9,270)	2.4%
Bicester U.D.	6,770	(6,240)	8.5%
Thame U.D.	4,790	(4,500)	6.4%
Bullington R.D.	44,190	(42,910)	2.1%
Henley R.D.	23,530	(22,990)	2.3%
Ploughley R.D.	31,550	(30,750)	2.6%

LIVE BIRTHS :

There were 1,327 M and 1,242 F, totalling 2,569. They are itemised under the various L.A.s and give a Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population of 21.4 (21.6), compared with a provisional E.W. figure of 18.2.

ILLEGITIMACY RATE :

The number of illegitimate live births continues to rise—129 as opposed to (117), giving an illegitimacy rate of 5.4 (4.7)% of the total live births, or 54 per 1,000 live births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS :

These figures, 23 (17M, 6F) of which 1M and 1F were illegitimate, are the smallest total in a continuous record dating back to 1941 and there is little reason to doubt that they are also the smallest since the formation of the Combined Districts.

The rates are as follows: E.W. 17.2.

C.D.	Total per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...						8.8
	Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate (live and still) births						6.1
	Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate (live and still) births						15.3

TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS :

1,344 M and 1,248 F, totalling 2,592.

DEATHS :

There were 597 M and 584 F, totalling 1,181. These are itemised under the various authorities and give a death rate per 1,000 population of 9.8 (9.5) as compared with the provisional E.W. rate of 12.2 (11.9).

PRINCIPAL GROUP CAUSES OF DEATH:

M	F	T	As a per-centage of all deaths.		
Heart Disease					
257 (256)	272 (259)	529 (515)	44.8 (46.5)	} 75.9 (75.2)	
Cancer (all forms)					
106 (88)	92 (100)	198 (188)	16.8 (17.0)		
Chest Diseases (excluding T.B.)					
87 (75)	82 (54)	169 (129)	14.3 (11.7)		

These figures vary very little from last year's, the three groups being together responsible for three deaths in four.

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

			No. of deaths	% of all deaths
1.	Coronary disease	... ..	213 (212)	18.5 (19.2)
2.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke"	... ..	171 (164)	14.5 (14.8)
3.	Pneumonia	... ..	98 (85)	8.3 (7.7)
4.	Bronchitis	... ..	60 (37)	5.1 (3.3)

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL MALE CAUSES OF DEATH :

1.	Coronary disease	...	...	131	(131)	21.9	(23.4)
2.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke"	...	...	71	(59)	11.9	(10.6)
3.	Bronchitis	...	...	43	(29)	7.2	(5.2)
4.	(Pneumonia	...	...	(40	((40)	(6.7	((7.1)
	(Lung Cancer	...	...	(40	((40)	(6.7	((7.1)

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL FEMALE CAUSES OF DEATH :

1.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system, including "stroke"	...	...	100	(105)	17.1	(19.2)
2.	Coronary disease	...	...	82	(81)	14.0	(14.8)
3.	Pneumonia	...	...	58	(45)	9.9	(8.2)
4.	Cancer of the breast	...	...	18	(21)	3.1	(3.8)

Cause of Death	Total All Ages			Under 4 Weeks			4 Weeks and under 1 Year			1-			5-		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory ...	2	1	3												
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1												
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1												
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	6	16												
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, Bronchus	40	3	43												
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	18	18												
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	6	6												
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	55	55	110												
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	1	4	5							—	2	2			
16. Diabetes	3	5	8										—	1	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	71	100	171												
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	131	82	213												
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	6	12												
20. Other Heart Disease	49	84	133												
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	33	32	65												
22. Influenza	3	6	9												
23. Pneumonia	40	58	98	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	—	1			
24. Bronchitis	43	17	60										—	1	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	7	11												
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4												
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	4	6												
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	2	3												
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	8	—	8												
31. Congenital Malformations ...	6	11	17	4	3	7	—	5	5	2	—	2			
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	50	62	112	18	10	28	—	2	2	2	2	4	2	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	18	3	21										1	—	
34. All Other Accidents	14	5	19	1	—	1				—	1	1	2	—	
35. Suicide	3	4	7												
36. Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1												
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	597	584	1,181	25	14	39	1	10	11	5	5	10	5	2	

AGE IN YEARS

15-			25-			35-			45-			55-			65-			75 and over		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
						-	1	1	1	-	1				1	-	1			
															1	-	1			
-	1	1																		
									3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	3	6
						1	-	1	2	-	2	16	1	17	12	-	12	9	2	11
						-	1	1	-	5	5	-	7	7	-	3	3	-	2	2
									-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
1	-	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	7	10	17	9	8	17	20	16	36	16	16	32
															-	2	2	1	-	1
									1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
									2	2	4	12	8	20	12	24	36	45	66	111
						2	-	2	12	2	14	27	9	36	40	22	62	50	49	99
												1	-	1	2	1	3	3	5	8
1	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	6	9	10	11	21	31	63	94
			1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	4	-	4	9	7	16	18	22	40
									1	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	4	5
						1	-	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	12	19	22	40	62
									2	-	2	8	1	9	15	4	19	18	11	29
												1	-	1	-	3	3	3	4	7
															-	1	1	2	1	3
			-	1	1										1	-	1	1	3	4
															-	1	1	1	1	2
												1	-	1				7	-	7
			-	1	1							-	2	2						
-	2	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	3	4	7	6	5	11	7	5	12	11	30	41
5	1	6	2	1	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	6
			1	-	1				1	2	3				1	2	3			
			1	-	1															
8	4	12	9	6	15	11	10	21	45	32	77	100	52	152	144	117	261	244	332	576

DEATHS AT AGES.

This year, for the first time, the Registrar General has broken down the total deaths into various age groups and the following two tables are the outcome of this.

1. DEATHS AT AGES IN THE C.D. AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEATHS.

	M	F	T
Under 4 weeks) INFANT	4.2)	2.4)	3.28)
4 weeks—1 year) MORTALITY	0.2) 4.4	1.7) 4.1	0.92) 4.2
1—	1.0	0.9	0.92
5—	0.8	0.3	0.59
15—	1.3	0.7	1.01
25—	1.5	1.0	1.26
35—	1.7	1.7	1.68
45—	7.9	5.4	6.64
55—	16.6	9.0	12.77
65—	24.0	19.7	21.76
75—	41.0	56.4	48.38
TOTAL	100.2	99.2	99.21

This table shows the relatively high mortality in the first four weeks of life. This is due largely to prematurity and congenital abnormalities. The risk in the early years is also relatively high though much lower than it used to be when Bronchitis following Whooping Cough and Measles caused many deaths. Reference to the main **Causes of Death** Table (pp. 4 & 5) shows no deaths in the C.D. during 1962 from either of these childhood illnesses. Whooping Cough inoculation, while not always reducing the number of cases, has undoubtedly reduced the incidence of complications, notably of the dreaded Broncho-pneumonia. Antibiotics too have reduced the onset of complications not only in Whooping Cough but also in Measles, and further have helped to control complications when they do arise.

From the age of 5 years onwards the percentage of deaths rises slowly until the 45-55 group and from 55 onwards it rises steeply in both sexes.

2. APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGES OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX IN THE C.D. IN SELECTED CAUSES.

	Heart and Circulation			Cancer (all forms)			Chest Disease (exclud. T.B.)			Accidents					
	T			T			T			Road Deaths			Others		
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 4 Weeks	...												7.1		5.3
4 Weeks—1 Year	...														
1—	...				2	1		1	2			4		20	5.3
5—	...							1	0.5			4			10.5
15—	...												14.3		
25—	...			1		0.5				27	33.3	30	7.1		5.3
35—	...			1	2	1.5				11	33.3	15	7.1		5.3
45—	...			2	4	3			0.5	6		4	14.3		10.5
55—	...			11	19	15		1	4	11		10	21.4		15.8
65—	...			25	19	22		3	8	27		25	7.1		5.3
75—	...			33	25	29		23	24	6		4	7.1		5.3
	...			27	29	28		67	58			4	14.3	80	31.5
TOTAL	100.5	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100	100	100.5	100	100	100	100	100	100.1

As would be expected, heart and circulation deaths are concentrated in age groups 65-75 and 75 and over, the males rather earlier than the females. The figure of 6% of male cardiac deaths in the decade 45-55 (the decade which in the male population as a whole shows the impact of coronary thrombosis) suggests that there is little disposition throughout the C.D. to "live it up" and reflects the general pattern in predominantly rural areas. If you are going to die of heart disease there is an even chance for males and 6-4 chance for females that it won't be until the age of at least 75 years.

Cancer deaths are more evenly distributed from 45 onwards. Chest Disease deaths start at an earlier age than either of the foregoing but scarcely become significant until the 55-65 decade is reached.

Accidents I have included with diffidence because they are based on such small numbers, as may be seen by reference to the main **Causes of Death** table.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

Yet again there was no maternal death in the area. The provisional E.W. rate was 0.28 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The following were the other conditions which gave a Nil Death Return: Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningococcal Infections, Poliomyelitis and Measles. This is highly satisfactory from the preventive medicine angle since they are without exception conditions controllable, and here controlled, by Public Health measures.

INFANT DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR) AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

There were 50 infantile deaths (41), 26 M of which 2 were illegitimate and 24 F of which 2 were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000		
legitimate live births	... ..	18.9 (15.8)
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000		
illegitimate live births	... ..	31.0 (25.6)
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 total		
live births	... ..	19.5 (16.3)

The E.W. provisional total infant mortality rate is 21.1, the lowest ever recorded. The legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

NEONATAL DEATHS (DEATHS IN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS) AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES.

The number of neonatal deaths was 39 (26)—25 M and 14 F. of which 2 M and 1 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:—

Legitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.7	(10.0)
Illegitimate neonatal mortality per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23.3	(17.1)
Total neonatal mortality per 1,000 total live births	15.1	(10.3)

The E.W. provisional rate is 14.2 but the legitimate and illegitimate rates are not given.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK).

36 (24) such deaths, 22 M and 14 F were recorded, of which 1 M and 1 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:

Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.0	(9.2)
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	15.5	(17.1)
Total early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate live births	14.0	(9.5)

No figures are available as yet for the E.W. rates of any of the above three categories.

PERINATAL DEATHS (STILL BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK COMBINED PER 1,000 TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS).

59 (61) such still births and deaths were recorded, 39 M and 20 F, of which 2 M and 2 F were illegitimate. This gives the following rates:—

Legitimate perinatal mortality per 1,000 legitimate total live and still births ...	22.3	(23.0)
Illegitimate perinatal mortality per 1,000 illegitimate total live and still births ...	30.5	(42.0)
Total perinatal mortality per 1,000 legiti- mate and illegitimate total live and still births	22.8	(23.9)

The E.W. provisional total perinatal mortality rate is 29.3.

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The **Birth Rate** of the area as a whole was 21.4 (21.6) per 1,000 population and is 3.2 per thousand above the national figure.

The **Death Rate** rose slightly from 9.5 to 9.8 per 1,000 population and is well below the national figure of 12.2 (11.9).

These two factors suggest that the South Oxfordshire Combined Districts continue a strong and growing community.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The **Group Causes** (Heart disease, Cancer (all forms), and Chest Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)) vary little from last year.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN 1963 IN THE C.D.
(Other than Tuberculosis, q.v.)

(Corrected).					M	F	T
Measles	...	...	...	...	954	858	1,812
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	29	24	53
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	...	...	21	25	46
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	9	8	17
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Salmonella Infections (not food-borne)	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
					1,033	931	1,964

MEASLES.

As usual monopolises the Notifiable Disease Table, being responsible for over 90% of the notifications. The figures were no higher than might have been expected, remembering the biennial periodicity of the disease.

BOWEL INFECTIONS: SONNÉ DYSENTERY, SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, FOOD POISONING, ENTERIC FEVERS (PARATYPHOID AND TYPHOID).

The year shows an increase in notifications of **Sonné Dysentery** from 17 to 46. Even this higher figure however, is unlikely to represent anything approaching the number of cases which actually occur. Sonné Dysentery, except in the very young and the very old, is not a serious illness and in most cases clears up without treatment. Usually it is only the heavy and prolonged infections in which the practitioner is consulted. The disease is to be diagnosed with certainty only by the identification of the germ in the faeces, but a single negative specimen by no means puts the diagnosis out of court. It is not infectious, that is to say it is not transmittable by the breath, nor is it contagious (with certain reservations). The mode of spread is as for the Enteric Fevers, (q.v.).

This year, for the first time, cases of **Salmonella Infection** (not food-borne) are recorded separately from those of **Food Poisoning** (some of which latter are caused by Salmonella and some of which are not). It is of interest to note that the first group is six times as large as the second. "The little ladies of Salmon" are ubiquitous. They can be carried in all domestic animals, mice, rats, cats, dogs, horses, etc., and in a very large number of different types. While they are without exception capable of infecting food and causing Food Poisoning, it is not usual to find a food source, and the majority of cases must be presumed as caused by contamination direct from rodent droppings or domestic pets. I think it is fair to say that if all domestic larders were rat and mouse-proof and if the utterly revolting habit of allowing dogs to lick human faces, when in many instances they have recently done the very reverse, were stopped, we would see a substantial decrease in **Salmonellosis**.

Of the two true-bill **Food Poisoning** cases, one occurred when a young child ate some sausage-meat raw. The rest of the meat was duly cooked and eaten by the family. The child developed symptoms of Food Poisoning, the adults suffered no ill effects. Although no organism was demonstrated in the food (because it was not suspected until the child fell ill), the correlation between uncooked sausage meat and the child's diarrhoea was so close as to make the diagnosis inescapable. The second case was also one of misadventure, a child aged 18 months eating some frozen dog food. In this connection it is important to appreciate that while domestic refrigeration will usually stop the multiplication of germs already in food it will not render them incapable of reproduction once the food is taken from the refrigerator.

ENTERIC FEVERS.

The case of **Paratyphoid** was contracted in Portugal and the case of **Typhoid** was contracted in the South of France. The Paratyphoid left the area within a few days against advice but put himself under the observation of the M.O.H. of the town to which he proceeded. The Typhoid occurred in the son of the Head Teacher of an Oxfordshire County Primary School. I was fortunate in obtaining intelligent and willing co-operation and all the necessary tests proved negative. Neither case gave rise to any secondary cases.

Typhoid Fever is now neither frequent in this country nor dangerous. It is no longer frequent since our drinking water (though not always it seems, our cooling water) is chlorinated and our milk supplies are pasteurised. Moreover a register of all known Typhoid carriers is held by the authorities and stringent precautions are taken to see that such people do not take up employment which involves food-handling. Typhoid carriers are people who continue to excrete Typhoid germs in their stools long after they have recovered from the disease, but occasionally carriers can occur without any history of an acute illness. You, fortunately, have only one known carrier in the whole area, but there was until recently another who had been excreting for nearly forty years. Women are five times as commonly chronic carriers as are men and, of course, are far more commonly food-handlers. Typhoid, like many other once dreaded diseases, has become very much less dangerous since the introduction of a specific antibiotic which subdues and conquers it. It is significant that in the recent outbreak in Aberdeen there was out of over 400 confirmed cases only one death and that in an elderly woman, who was already ill.

Yet panic seized the public at the mere mention of the word. It was as if Plague or the Black Death had suddenly returned to this country. People who had booked accommodation **200 miles away** from what the press gleefully labelled "the stricken city" cancelled it for fear that the very air was polluted—such pollution being presumed to stop short, obligingly, at the Anglo-Scottish border. Questions were asked in Parliament about the desirability of mass inoculation, regardless of the fact that such inoculation takes between four and six weeks to become effective and that not one person in fifty thousand was likely to have the re-

motest connection with Aberdeen. To my personal knowledge, tradespeople refused point blank to enter a house where there were perfectly healthy and bacteriologically negative contacts of a hospitalised case of Typhoid, but dumped supplies at the garden gate and bolted like rabbits fleeing from Myxomatosis. The family lived in a state of siege for weeks long after the incubation period for possible secondary cases had expired. The hospital where the child was recovering—the case, incidentally, was quite unconnected with Aberdeen—did little to allay alarm by withholding his **inward** mail.

There obviously exists, and not only among the general public, a profound ignorance of how the disease can, and just as important, cannot be spread. This I suppose is due in part to the infrequency with which it is now encountered, and I am sure it is due in part to that lamentably refayned phrase “personal hygiene.” I have heard remarkable interpretations put on this and surprisingly seldom the correct one. Some people think it means using a handkerchief and not scattering germs about, others believe it means frequent change of clothing. One said “Oh, I suppose it means washing under the arms,” another “having a bath,” while yet another thought it meant “keeping your toe-nails cut and that sort of thing.”

Typhoid is a bowel infection contracted from infected food or drink consumed cold. Food can become infected by food-handlers who are carriers and get the germ on their hands after defaecation. If they wash their hands with soap and hot water after going to the lavatory, they will prevent the germ getting into food and the chain of infection is thus broken.

Personal Hygiene means in bald terms, washing your hands every time you go to the lavatory. How often is this possible ?

Washing Facilities. These, since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations, have notably improved in Food Premises, where they are now a legal requirement. As a general rule conditions tend to vary directly with the size of the business. The large stores (though by no means always the large restaurants) have usually standards of their own more stringent than those laid down by law and are quite beyond reproach. At the other end of the scale is the village store which protests that it has been established for generations and never (so far as can be traced !) been responsible for any sickness. It is not always easy to ensure that the “new-fangled” improvements are made, but there are few resisters left now.

Public Lavatories. It seems extraordinary that in this year of grace no official standards are laid down for these. A recent broadcast from a Midland City on the state of its public lavatories was certainly hair-raising. It is clear that in the long run the community who pay the piper, call the tune and the obvious inference is that the public are completely apathetic in the matter. Unless pressure is put on local health authorities, they will continue their immemorial policy of “keeping down the rates.” It would cost a lot of money to have all public lavatories permanently staffed and provided with free hot water, soap and towels, but until this is

done, either by local initiative or Ministry direction, we are largely beating the air in trying to educate the public in "personal hygiene." A cynic once said that the only noticeable effect of education was that the writing on the lavatory walls began six inches lower. It is tempting, and cheap, to shrug one's shoulders and let the public stew in its own juice, but it is contrary to the whole conception of Preventive Medicine.

An experiment in the right direction has been made by the Oxfordshire County Council in installing two chemical closet units—wrongly described as lavatories, for they have neither washing facilities nor flushing systems—in lay-bys on the A.40. The success of this experiment is largely in the hands of the public and I am sorry to say that already complaints, which examination proved justified, have been received of the way in which the public use these facilities. As this goes to press comes good news from Scotland. The following is a quotation from "The Medical Officer" dated the 28th August, 1964 :

"Hand-Washing in Scottish Public Lavatories.

Scottish local authorities have been urged by Mr. Michael Noble, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, to draw up plans for the installation of free hand-washing facilities in all public lavatories in Scotland. A circular issued on the 6th August by the Scottish Development Department tells L.A.s that no difficulties are expected about any borrowing consents which may be sought in connection with such programmes of work. The recent Typhoid Fever outbreak, the circular says, has highlighted the desirability of these hand-washing facilities. The Department recognises that wilful damage is a problem, but as hand-washing arrangements become universal they may be less novel targets for vandals and, the circular adds, public health demands that L.A.s persist in providing and maintaining these facilities."

Perhaps by the time this report is in print, England will have followed suit ?

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified. (Pulmonary).

Males: 22—of which, during the year, 1 died, 1 was denotified, 3 were transferred out.

Females: 12—of which, during the year, 1 was transferred out, 2 died.

(Non-Pulmonary).

Males: 1—which, during the year, was denotified.

Females: 5.

Cases Transferred in from Other L.A.s. (Pulmonary).

Males: 21—of which, during the year, 2 recovered.

Females: 27—of which, during the year, 2 were transferred out, 2 recovered.

(Non-Pulmonary).

Males: 1.

Females: 2.

Cases Transferred out to Other L.A.s (All pulmonary).

Males: 4—of which, during the year, 3 were new cases.
1 was not originally notified as a new case but notified on being transferred out.

Females: 3—of which, during the year, 2 had been transferred in, 1 was a new case.

Cases Recovered during the year. (All pulmonary).

Males: 2—which, during the year, had been transferred in.

Females: 3—of which, during the year, 2 had been transferred in, 1 was not previously notified as a new case but notified on Recovery.

Died. (All pulmonary).

Males: 1—which, during the year, was a new case.

Females: 2—both of which, during the year, were new cases

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1963 but notified earlier.

Recovered: 1949 2 M (both pulmonary).
1953 3F (2 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).
1954 1 F (pulmonary).
1955 2 M, 2 F (all pulmonary).
1956 3 M (all pulmonary).
1957 2 M (both pulmonary).
1958 2 F (both pulmonary).
1960 1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
1961 2 M, 1 F (all pulmonary).
1962 1 M (pulmonary).

Died: 1935 1 M (pulmonary).
1947 1 F (pulmonary).
1948 1 M (pulmonary).
1949 2 F (both pulmonary).
1950 1 M (pulmonary).
1951 1 M (pulmonary).
1952 2 M (both pulmonary).
1953 1 F (pulmonary).
1956 1 M (pulmonary).
1958 1 M (non-pulmonary).
1961 1 M (pulmonary).
1962 1 F (pulmonary).

TWO IMPORTANT STEPS FORWARD.

One of the disadvantages of the Annual Report is that much of the material on which its conclusions are based does not arrive from the Registrar General until a third of the subsequent year has passed and that when, allowing for printing delays, it does see the light, it must often appear more of a historical document than a current commentary. Two important things in the Public Health world happened in mid-1964 and to wait and report on them in the 1964 Report would mean that they were not brought to your notice

until mid-1965. Therefore, since both are calculated to affect the public health in the near future, I am commenting on them now.

The first is the acceptance on the 20th June, 1964, by the Ministry of Agriculture of a private member's bill calling for "further measures to wipe out the disease of **Brucellosis**, or contagious abortion in cattle, which could be passed on to human beings as Undulant Fever." The following points were brought out during the debate:—

1. The disease, of which between five hundred and a thousand human cases are thought to occur annually in Great Britain, can have serious consequences, including Arthritis and Liver complications. About two out of each hundred cases die.
2. Britain is now the only country in Europe which has no eradication scheme and unless she follows suit she will soon run into problems in exporting pedigree cattle.
3. That although free calfhood vaccination was offered in this country only 50% of calves were inoculated.
4. A recent Ministry of Agriculture Survey suggests that about 2% of dairy cows are infected with Brucellosis which means, in aggregate, a very large number of cows.

With typical Ministerial caution, the Minister "intended to review the whole position" (what, again ? !) "but until he had the results of the survey and report, he could not give any undertaking to start a formal eradication scheme."

That little band of enthusiasts, "The Oxford Working Group," while not yet disposed to throw their caps into the air, will find considerable satisfaction that the question of **Brucellosis** has now reached the floor of the House and that seven speakers, four Conservative and three opposition, united to urge the Government to take action.

It is of interest that a case of Brucellosis occurred in your area early this year (1964) and that the symptoms were of considerable severity.

The second event is a much greater triumph. On the 4th June, 1964, Birmingham began to **fluoridate** its water supplies and over a million and a quarter people are now drinking water containing the optimum of 1 part per million of fluoride.

The ludicrous nonsense that is talked about fluoridation being expensive was well scotched by the Chairman of the City Health Committee when she announced that the cost of the City's school dental clinics in 1961-1962 was £102,000 and the estimate for Fluoridation £7,050.

I hope that I shall still be your M.O.H. when the County Council's decision to fluoridate your water supplies is implemented. Sooner or later the mischievous miasma of muddled thinking, bigotry and propaganda which has befogged so many laymen, will inevitably be dispelled by cold, hard, scientific fact. In the mean-

time it is dismal to contemplate the suffering imposed on so many children, and the completely unnecessary burden on the rates caused by the treatment of their highly preventible dental caries.

SMOKING.

Evidence continues to pile up of the correlation between heavy cigarette-smoking and the incidence of Lung Cancer, and America, with that genius of hers for going straight to the point, is now proposing to make it obligatory for every pack of cigarettes to have printed on it a statement that heavy cigarette-smoking can cause Lung Cancer. This, if it comes to fruition, will be an enormous step forward. It is one thing for a tobacco addict to know, at the back of his mind, that heavy smoking can cause cancer; it is a very different thing to be confronted with this information in print every time he reaches for his drug.

It remains to be seen whether the tobacco interests will find some way of circumventing this threat. Perhaps henceforth they will sell cigarettes loose or in paper bags or print the damaging admission so small that no-one can read it. Already they have succeeded in obtaining a postponement.

So far the campaign against cigarette smoking is in its infancy. Many of us who are convinced of the evil effects of this habit are impatient when we hear references to "the cancer scare" and when we learn that "tobacco shares have discounted the latest medical evidence and are again buoyant." But there is another side to this problem. It is the tragic dilemma of Dr. Stockmann in "An Enemy of the People," all over again. We have no right to assume that the executives of the tobacco trade are cold-blooded villains. They are far more likely to be bewildered individuals who have spent their lives and brought up their families in an industry which if it has hitherto not been thought to do much good, has not been proved to do much harm. Now, suddenly, through no fault of their own, they have become murderers. Some at least of them must have consciences and these unhappy individuals will inevitably be torn between the desire to continue their life's business—the only one they know—involving plans for their families' future and the knowledge that they are concerned in contributing to a death rate four times as high as that of the Road Deaths, and even more preventible.

I do not view with the same concern the future of the factory operatives. While it is true that unless all the medical findings are proved false or the public at large develop a death wish, cigarette-smoking is bound, sooner or later, to decline, this decline will inevitably be gradual. The cessation of fresh labour intake and its diversion to new industries would almost certainly be sufficient to cope with this decline. But this is Sociology and Economics and the medical facts remain clearer than ever. A high proportion of Lung Cancer deaths are self-inflicted—in a word—*Suicides*.

HOUSING, 1963.

	Henley M.B.	Bicester U.D.	Thame U.D.	Bullingdon R.D.	Henley R.D.	Ploughley R.D.
Applicants for re-housing by the Council 31.12.1963	213	130	124	758	275	195
Units of accommodation provided by L.A. during the year ...	Nil	7	Nil	54	8	47
Units of accommodation provided during the year by private enterprise	119	67	76	270	181	104

This gives a far from encouraging picture of the average applicant's chances of being re-housed in the foreseeable future. It has to be appreciated, however, that the number of applications by no means coincides with the number of cases urgently requiring re-housing and includes all those who, while already having tolerable housing or the money to obtain it, have nevertheless put themselves down on Council lists. One of the Constituent authorities took the trouble recently to re-examine its list and found that only 42% of the applications were valid and it is by no means impossible that this may be so in some of the other districts.

SUMMARY.

POPULATION OF THE AREA.

An overall increase since 1962 of 3.1% (Details on p. 1).

LIVE BIRTH RATE.

A very slight drop—from 21.6 to 21.4 per 1,000 population, but still well above the E.W. figure of 18.2.

ILLEGITIMACY RATE.

An increase from 4.7% to 5.4% but still below the national figure of 6.9%.

STILL BIRTH RATE.

A remarkable drop, after last year's high figure, to the lowest ever recorded in the C.D., 8.8 per 1,000 Live and Still Births. This is just over half the national figure of 17.2.

DEATH RATE.

Fractionally up from 9.5 to 9.8 per 1,000 population. The national rate is, however, also up—from 11.9 to 12.2.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE.

One again Nil. E.W. rate was down from 0.35 to 0.28.

INFANT, NEONATAL AND EARLY NEONATAL RATES.

These were all considerably higher than for 1962 but the **Perinatal Mortality** due to the low number of Still Births, was down and well below the E.W. figure.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Little of note, except the expected epidemic of Measles.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a marked drop during the year in notifications—from 47 to 34 as compared with 1962.

FINALE.

It remains only to express my gratitude, first to you and the authorities which you represent for your continued kindness and help, and next to all my medical colleagues, adding to them the Public Health Inspectors, whose work increases year by year—the visible evidence of which fact is the consequent increase in scope of this Annual Report.

Yours faithfully,

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE,
Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 – 1959.

Henley Borough	...	...	...	p. 20
Bicester Urban District	...	...	...	p. 21
Thame Urban District	...	...	...	p. 22
Bullingdon Rural District	...	...	...	p. 23
Henley Rural District	...	...	...	p. 24
Ploughley Rural District	...	...	...	p. 25

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	4	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	49	47	8	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	25	-	-	-
TOTAL	79	51	9	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number in which Prosecu- tions were instituted of Cases (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others offences (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	7	-	7	-	-
TOTAL	16	2	7	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

No August lists having been received there are no known out-workers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	30	24	-	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34	28	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number in which Prosecu- tions were instituted of Cases (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Refe rred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others offences (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	2	3	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	11	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	26	16	3	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	57	30	4	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number in which Prosecu- tions were instituted of Cases (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Refe rred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Others offences (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	19	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	90	28	2	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	36	15	1	—
TOTAL	148	62	3	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number in which Prosecu- tions were instituted of Cases (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Refe rred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others offences (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	7	6	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 12 known outworkers in the District, none of whom infringes Section 110 or 111. Wearing apparel (10); Stuffed Toys (2).

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	39	48	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	39	48	2	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number in which Prosecu- tions were instituted of Cases (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others offences (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are no known outworkers in the District.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	43	34	-	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	46	41	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found.				Number in which Prosecu- tions were instituted of Cases (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Refe rred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of Cleanliness ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable tempera- ture	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Others offences (not including offences re- lating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

There are 5 known outworkers in the District, as follows:
Wearing Apparel (3); Embroidery (1); Soft Toys (1).

Municipal Borough of Henley-on-Thames.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1963 Home Population Estimate : 9,490).

Public Health Inspector :

N. SCOTT. (Commenced duties 1.4.63).

Council Offices, West Hill House, Henley-on-Thames.

Tel.: Henley 2626.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :

168 (83 M and 85 F, of which 3 M and 4 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :

16.5 (E.W. Provisional 18.2).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE :

4.2% = 42 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS :

2, both M, of which 1 was illegitimate.

STILL BIRTH RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births = 11.8. (E.W. Provisional 17.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births = 6.2.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births = 150.0.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

170.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :

169 (74 M and 95 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected) :

14.4 (E.W. 12.2).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	15	25	40
Coronary disease and angina ...	14	7	21

Diseases of the heart (83), cancer (23) and diseases of the chest (23), accounted for 76.3% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year) :

3, all F, of which 1 was illegitimate.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 17.9. (E.W. 21.1).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 12.4.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 142.9.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 4 Weeks) :

2 F, both legitimate.

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Live Births) :

11.9 (E.W. 14.2).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATE :

As for **Neonatal Figures**, but no E.W. figure given.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined) :
4 (2 M and 2 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births=23.5 (E.W. 29.3).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births=18.4.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births=142.9.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion) :

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil.

(E.W. rate 0.28).

The following is an abridgement and adaptation of the first report by Mr. Neil Scott to the Council of the Borough. It is a very excellent document and I only regret that from consideration of space, I am not able to print it in full.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

All the 3,268 occupied dwellings in the Borough (3,179 houses and 89 caravans) have a piped main water supply—3,175 direct into the dwelling and 93 to a standpipe or shared standpipe. Of the latter, only 4 are dwelling-houses and two of these are, strangely, owner occupied. It is hoped that the 2 tenanted houses will be provided with an internal supply during the coming year and it is felt too that many (perhaps most) of the caravans now have an internal supply—the above mentioned figures requiring some revision.

The Chief Engineer of the Thames Valley Water Board has kindly supplied the following information:—

SAMPLES.

Greys Road Hardwater	(unchlorinated)	...	...	2
Greys Road Hardwater	(chlorinated)	...	...	19
Greys Road Blended Water	(unchlorinated)	...	...	2
Greys Road Blended Water	(chlorinated)	...	...	22
Harpsden Hardwater	(chlorinated)	...	...	20
Harpsden Blended Water	(chlorinated)	...	...	20
Badgemore Reservoir	(Dip)	...	...	4
May's Green Reservoir	(Dip)	...	...	2

Tap Samples 7.

Of the total of 98 samples, ninety-six were found to be of a high standard of bacterial purity. Of the remainder:—

- (1) Greys Road Hardwater (unchlorinated)—contained Intermediate Type I organisms in 100 mls.
- (2) Dip from Badgemore Reservoir—contained Intermediate Type I and Aerogenes Type I organisms in 10 mls.

NOTE.—After adding a small quantity of hypochlorite solution to the reservoir further samples proved satisfactory.

Two chemical analyses proved satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year a drawing, submitted by the Council's Consulting Engineers showing a proposed revised general layout of the sewage disposal works, was approved by the Council. The Council also resolved to investigate means whereby the removal of sludge from the drying beds could be improved.

The rising main from Swiss Farm Caravan site came into use during the year and now all sewage from the farm and caravan site is pumped direct to the sewage disposal works.

Chemical Closets	...	...	90	(all caravans—only 3 without use of flush toilets).
Septic Tank	...	...	76	
Main Sewer	...	...	3,103	

HOUSING.

HOUSING PROVIDED.

During the year the following accommodation was provided:—

(a) By local authority	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By private persons	...	...	...	119 dwellings
(c) By additional caravan sites	...	...	...	25 caravans

COUNCIL HOUSING LIST.

The Housing Manager's list, at the end of the year, contained a total of 213 applicants.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

(a) Slum Clearance—Formal Action.

Number of undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders determined	...	...	...	2
Number of houses demolished (having been the subject of closing or demolition orders)	...	...	...	1

(b) Slum Clearance—Informal Action.

To enable the respective owners of 2 blocks of sub-standard semi-detached houses to carry out improvements by (in each case) converting two houses into one, the Council agreed to re-house the tenants of 3 of the houses, the fourth house being vacant.

(c) Housing Repairs.

It was not necessary to serve any formal notices under Section 9 of the Act. Sixteen informal notices were issued, however, and the required repairs and renewals were duly effected.

The above figures would tend to suggest that tenanted property in the Borough is well maintained. This, however, is not necessarily the case and the figures may reflect more the tolerance of the tenants concerned. The few houses which have been inspected and the external appearance of many others suggest that

a survey, if time permitted, would reveal many houses in a poor state of repair.

RENT ACT 1957.

- (a) One landlord applied to the Council for a certificate as to the remedying of defects. This was refused.
- (b) Towards the end of the year a tenant of a poorly maintained house served his landlord with Form G. It appears probable that an application for a Certificate of Disrepair will duly be received.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962.

Informal notices were sent to three landlords pointing out the need for providing certain information in the rent books of their respective tenants.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959.

Improvement grants are administered by the Surveyor's Department and the Borough Surveyor has kindly furnished the following information:—

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants
Number of applications:		
Received	27	22
Approved	27	18
Rejected or Withdrawn	—	1
Under Consideration ...	—	3
Amount of Grants:		
Approved	£1,790	£4,085
Paid	£490	£4,817

There would appear to be a considerable number of sub-standard tenanted houses in the Borough which, with the aid of improvement grants, could be rendered most comfortable and attractive. It is to be hoped that proposed legislation will result in the enforced improvement of most of these. In the meantime, landlords will be encouraged to apply voluntarily for the grants which are available.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

Total number of caravans permitted by site licences at
31st December, 1963 90

The residential site at Swiss Farm was extended by 25 caravans to a total of 83 and during the year the new toilet block (including W.C.s, showers and laundry facilities) came into use.

(1) Fire risk continues to be the problem requiring most attention and steps have been taken to ensure that everything possible is done in this connection at Swiss Farm. It is hoped that

eventually the site licence conditions will require the occupier of each caravan to possess a suitable fire extinguisher. Meantime the Town Council resolved, towards the end of the year, that Swiss Farm site licence conditions be amended so as to ensure that all fire extinguishers provided by the site proprietor are protected against frost.

(2) Two caravans occupied by gypsies gave rise to complaints from residents of the area adjoining the site. The gypsies were employed by the owner of the land as agricultural seasonal workers and they vacated the site as soon as their employment was terminated.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960.

(a) **Inspections and Notices.**

Types of Food Premises	Number	Number of Inspections
Food Shops (including dairies and bakehouses)	77	155
Licensed Premises (including Clubs) ...	44	57
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, etc. ...	17	42
Vehicles, Stalls, etc.	—	8
Miscellaneous (Canteens, etc.)	—	3

Total number of inspections	...	...	...	...	265
Total number of informal notices	...	...	...	...	134
Total number of prosecutions	...	...	...	...	Nil

As can be seen from the figures above, the number of informal notices in relation to the number of inspections is large. These notices related to fifteen different omissions and contraventions of the terms of the Regulations.

(b) **Food Shops.**

Inspections of food shops revealed that, in general, butchers' shops required most attention. It is pleasing to record, however, that by the end of the year all butchers' premises had improved considerably.

The removal of an "old established" cat from a certain butcher's premises caused considerable distress to an animal-loving customer. Although it was not possible to convince her of the disadvantages of an arrangement whereby the cat might be found sitting on the paper used to wrap her meat (she didn't mind apparently !) she was eventually persuaded not to "wring the inspector's neck" as had been her threat.

Automatic insecticide sprayers have been fitted in several retail bakers' shops. This is an encouraging sign, and it is hoped that their use will become more widespread.

(c) **Licensed Premises.**

All the licensed premises (with the exception of Clubs) were inspected and very few were awarded "full marks."

Once again, however, it is pleasing to record that generally the co-operation of breweries and tenants alike was readily forthcoming.

One pleasing feature noted was the introduction in a few houses of over-size glasses. These prevent the possibility of spillage and thus help to eliminate the temptation to use this and other forms of spillage as a mixture with fresh beer. At least one brewery with houses in the town is encouraging the use of such glasses by offering to allow their tenants the extra cost of replacing glasses with this type.

(d) **Restaurants, Cafés, etc.**

Conditions at two cafés in the town were found to be particularly bad. Regular inspections brought about considerable improvement but in the case of one of the establishments it is felt that conditions will never be completely satisfactory because of the fact that the premises were not designed as a café and cannot, without major alterations, be so adapted. However, the future of this establishment seems uncertain and this headache may soon be relieved.

(e) **Vehicles, Stalls, etc.**

The number of stalls in the market is small, but a watchful eye is kept on these to ensure that foodstuffs are suitably protected.

One ice-cream vehicle was found to be without suitable hand-washing facilities and a warning was issued. It is possible that this is a common offence, but these vehicles appear to be particularly elusive during the day—coming into their own at night on their way back to base (see remarks on Noise Abatement). Efforts will be made, however, to track down offenders during next summer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

(a) **Registration of Premises.**

Number of applications for:—

"Sale of ice-cream" registration	...	...	...	...	3
"Sale of ice-cream" approved	...	...	...	...	3
"Manufacture of sausages or preserved food"—					
Registration	...	...	...	...	8
Approved	...	...	...	...	8

Notes:—

- (1) Of the above applications all but one were the result of inspections revealing lack of registration where, in fact, it was required.
- (2) Four applications in respect of butchers' shops were approved subject to "Public Health Inspector's satisfaction," and at the end of the year all the premises were within easy reach of registration.

Number of premises now registered for sale of ice-cream	41
Number of premises now registered for the pre- paration of manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	10

(b) **Food Inspection.**

(1) Only one complaint was received and that concerned a hot-cross bun. It could not be substantiated.

(2) During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered, certified as unfit for human consumption and duly disposed of:—

Tinned Meat	117 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	36 "
Tinned Vegetables	27 "
Tinned Fish	2 "
Other Tinned Foodstuffs	6 "
Bacon	28 "
Cheese	8 "
Fish	28 "
TOTAL ...	252 lbs.

(3) No samples of ice-cream were taken during the year. The shops registered for the sale of ice-cream in the Borough deal, of course, only in pre-packed ice-cream and such sampling is of comparatively little value. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible to sample some of the loose ice-cream sold during the coming year.

(c) **Dangerous Drugs.**

Subsequent to the discovery, in a shop in the northern part of the County, of a medicinal product thought to have been completely withdrawn from the market a considerable number of years ago, a rapid check was made of the shops in the Borough. Fortunately, the only such products found were comparatively new stock and, therefore, safe.

(d) **Adulteration of Food.**

Samples were taken by the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council.

The Public Analyst reported that all the formal samples were satisfactory and this too was the result of tests made on the informal samples.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors.

Although the number of registered dairies and distributors remains at 6, inspections would suggest that at least 10 other premises should be so registered, and it is hoped that this matter will be regularised during the coming year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936—SECTION 89.

Informal notices were sent to the controlling breweries with regard to the sanitary accommodation provided (or not provided) for customers at 18 of the public houses in the Borough. In the case of one of these, the brewery was of the opinion that the position of the toilets could not be improved (even though it was admitted that the position was not good) and the Town Council did, therefore, refer this matter to the attention of the Licensing Justices. The Justices agreed with the Council's view on the matter and the results of their deliberations at the next licence renewal meeting are awaited with interest. Improvements in respect of toilet accommodation for customers were made, however, at five licensed premises.

Certain of the cafés in the town offer very limited facilities for customers and this was the subject of one complaint received. Although the fact that these establishments have operated for many years with such limited facilities need not prevent improvements being required now, it must be remembered that in many cases it would be very difficult to provide extra accommodation. Obviously, therefore, with regard to existing premises the Council could not formulate a definite policy. With regard to catering premises, etc., being established in the future, the Council should make full use of the section and require the provision of sufficient and suitably situated sanitary conveniences for the use of customers.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

87 inspections under the provisions of this Act were made during the year, but only a small proportion of these were of premises other than food shops. During the coming year, however, all shops will require to be inspected not only under this Act but also under the provisions of the new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Seventeen informal notices were served and these related mainly to failure to display Shops Act notices and failure to provide seats for female assistants.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There is only one licensed pet shop in the Borough and regular inspections revealed it to be satisfactory. Complaints of noise emanating from this establishment are referred to in the section of the report dealing with Noise Abatement.

THE AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

An informal notice was sent to the owner of one of the farms in the Borough requiring him to provide, as required by this Act, sanitary accommodation for the farm employes.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Fifteen complaints concerning noise were received during the year. Most of these, however, related to one property—a pet shop, the noise concerned being that of dogs barking.

Appropriate action was taken in all cases, but in the case of the barking dogs—which occurred irregularly and during the night—it appeared that the most appropriate action would have been for three persons aggrieved by any such nuisance to have submitted a complaint to a justice of the peace. Such action is provided for under the Act.

Warnings were issued to two ice-cream manufacturing firms in relation to the operation of loudspeakers on ice-cream vehicles after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. This, of course, is an offence under Section 2 of the Act. It would appear that a number of such vehicles call in to Henley, on their way back to their various bases, in an effort to sell what ice-cream they have left—much to the annoyance of mothers, who, because of these loudspeakers, have difficulty in getting young children to sleep.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

(a) **Section 3 (1).**

Only one notice of proposal to install a furnace to which this Section applies was received during the year. This was in respect of a gas fired furnace installed in a dwelling house.

(b) **Complaints.**

(i) Several complaints were received of dense dark smoke emissions from the brewery chimney. These were investigated and found to be justified. Towards the end of the year it was learned that as a first step towards eliminating any nuisance, the brewery company had arranged for their plant to be examined by a National Coal Board official. The result of this is awaited with interest.

(ii) Complaints were received concerning smoke and fumes from the chimney of Townlands Hospital. The matter was referred to the Hospital Secretary who investigated it fully and promised that all possible steps would be taken to prevent further nuisance.

PEST CONTROL.

The Council does not operate a pest control service as such, and the work of the Health Department in this field was, therefore, purely of an advisory nature, with one exception—treatment of sewers.

RODENT CONTROL.

(a) **Complaints.**

Twenty-one complaints were received during the year and most of these concerned rats. All were investigated and where necessary informal notices were served. Although surprise was often expressed at there being no Council service, no real difficulty was found in persuading the complainants to adopt the recommended methods of treatment. Forty-eight inspections, directly concerned with this subject, were made during the year, and six informal notices were issued.

(b) **Sewer Treatment.**

The annual treatments of the sewers were carried out by staff of the Surveyor's Department, under the Public Health Inspector's supervision. An official of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food attended during the checking of the results which, surprisingly, showed very few signs of infestation in the sewers.

OTHER PESTS.

Under this heading can be listed complaints regarding pigeons, rabbits, wasps, earwigs, flies and bed-bugs.

All pest complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken. In this connection advice was given to the owner of a poultry farm on the steps which he might take to reduce the possibility of nuisance from flies.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 and 1936.

There are 25 premises licensed for storage of petroleum in the Borough and the initial inspections of these revealed very unsatisfactory conditions. Contraventions of licence conditions were numerous and in many cases there appeared to be an utter disregard for these conditions. The attitude "It's been like this for years" was encountered more than once, and at one stage it did seem as if prosecutions were inevitable. Towards the end of the year, however—as licence renewal time approached—the chief offenders gradually began to take notice of the licensing authority and by the end of the year it was pleasing to note that all the contraventions were being attended to.

The importance of this subject cannot be emphasised too much since the safety of employes and, in many cases, the public is at stake.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

(Corrected).

						M	F	T
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases :

3 M (all pulmonary) of which 1 subsequently died.

1 F (pulmonary).

Transfer in :

1 M (pulmonary).

Died :

1 M (pulmonary) originally notified as new case.

(See above).

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1963 but notified earlier.

Recovered: 1955 1 F (pulmonary).

1956 2 M (pulmonary).

Died: 1949 1 F (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

Reference	Notices					
	Served		Complied With		Partly Complied With	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Housing	-	16	-	4	-	2
Shops Act	-	17	-	-	-	-
Food Hygiene Regs. ...	-	134	-	26	-	32
Licensed Premises ...	-	20	-	-	-	10
Noise	-	3	-	3	-	-
Factories Act	-	9	-	2	-	-
Workplace	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rodent Control	-	6	-	5	-	-
Caravans	-	8	-	6	-	-
Farms	-	1	-	-	-	-
Petroleum Regs.	-	30	-	-	-	30
Miscellaneous	-	11	-	6	-	4

- Notes:** (1) The figures for the number of informal notices issued include "follow-up" notices.
- (2) Re-inspections in many cases had not been carried out by the end of the year. It is probable, therefore, that the number of notices complied with, is much greater than shown in the table.

Bicester Urban District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1963 Home Population Estimate : 6,770).

Public Health Inspector:

G. CARLINE, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.

Council Offices, The Garth, Bicester. Tel.: Bicester 90/91.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :

182 (102 M and 80 F, of which 6 M and 4 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

24.6 (E.W. Provisional 18.2).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE :

5.5% = 55 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS :

Nil.

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

Nil. (E.W. Provisional 17.2).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

182.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :

53 (25 M and 28 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

10.6 (E.W. 12.2).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSE OF DEATH :

					M	F	T
Coronary Disease	...	...	...	...	7	6	13

Diseases of the heart (22) and cancer (10) accounted for 60% of the total deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

5 (2 M and 3 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 26.9. (E.W. 21.1).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 23.3.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 100.0.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Under One Month):

3 (2 M and 1 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 16.5. (E.W. 14.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 11.6.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 100.0.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 1 Week):

2 (1 M and 1 F, the M being illegitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 11.6. (E.W. rate not given)

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 5.8.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 100.0.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 Week):
2 (1 M and 1 F, the M being illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES (Per 1,000 Live and Still Births):

As for **Early Neonatal Mortality Rates**, there being no Stillbirths. (E.W. rate 29.3).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths: Nil.
(E.W. rate 0.28).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The demand on the water supply continues to rise by reason of increase of population and quantity per head consumed.

130 new connections to the main were made during the year.
5 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis.

There are still 6 wells in the Urban Council District. 11 standpipes serve 29 houses, the remainder of the properties in the town having interior supplies.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The growth of the town and the infiltration and storm water connections to the foul sewers have continued increasingly to overload the sewers, particularly at storm periods and proposals are in hand for the enlargement of the works and the re-laying of some lengths of sewers in the town.

All the samples taken for analysis by the Thames Conservancy Inspectors during the year have been of an acceptable standard.

SWIMMING POOL.

The swimming pool, which is now more than 30 years old, has given another year's service although the time has now arrived when a pool more in keeping with modern standards should be constructed.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences in the town continue to provide a satisfactory service.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The weekly collection continues to operate satisfactorily, although difficulties are experienced from time to time from general labour shortage for this type of work. A new refuse collection vehicle, incorporating compression machinery, is on order.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The Garth Park and other open spaces and playing fields continue to provide pleasure areas for the townspeople and new childrens' playing equipment and seats have been provided.

HOUSING.

COUNCIL.

311 Houses for the War Department are under construction.
7 Old person two-bedroomed bungalows were completed.

PRIVATE.

67 Houses have been completed.
56 Houses are under construction.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

5 Improvement Grants were approved during the year.

HOUSING LIST.

There are 130 applications on the housing list.

CARAVANS.

3 Occupied caravans are stationed within the Urban boundary.

INSPECTIONS MADE : NOTICES SERVED.

Inspections—

Under Public Health Acts 1936/61	...	...	...	194
Under Housing Acts 1936/61	...	...	...	182

Notices served (informal)—

Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	69
Housing Act	...	...	...	...	37

1,653 Housing repairs notices were issued in respect of Council houses. These figures are inflated by the large number of frost damage repairs caused by the severe winter weather.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the town and all operate at a high standard, killing animals purchased at the Bicester Cattle Market. There is also one Knackers Yard within the Urban area.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	295	—	45	1,917	1,159	3,416
Number Inspected	295	—	45	1,917	1,159	3,416
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole Carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	—	—	35	37	96
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci ...	8.5	—	—	1.8	3.2	2.8
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	10	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.3

FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

(Other than in Slaughterhouses).

Meat:

Beef 1 set Ox offal.

Lamb 12 lbs.

Pork 33 lbs.

Canned Goods:

Meat 29 tins.

Milk Pudding 23 tins.

Frozen Foods (due to breakdown of deep freeze storer):

Meat 49 pkts.

Fish 125 pkts.

Vegetables 190 pkts.

Fruit 15 pkts.

Cakes 13 pkts.

Dairy Mousse 11 pkts.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

	No. in Bicester	No. of Visits made.	No. of defects under Regula- tions discovered	No. of Notices Issued.	No. of defects Remedied or Improved.
Licensed Premises ...	21	13	1	—	1
Restaurants and Cafés	7	10	1	—	1
Food shops, Grocers and Greengrocers	25	22	3	—	3
Bakeries	3	8	3	—	3
Dairies	4	4	—	—	—
School canteens and kitchens ...	3	3	—	—	—
Factory canteens	2	1	—	—	—
	65	61	8	—	8

ICE CREAM.

22 premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

RODENT CONTROL.

A full return sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
The following is an extract from it: —

	Local Authority	Domestic	Business	Total	Agriculture
Properties in town	26	1960	554	2,540	8
Properties Inspected:					
(a) Notified ...	—	20	2	22	—
(b) Survey under Act	6	—	—	6	—
Properties Infested:					
(a) Rats ...	—	10	2	12	—
(b) Mice ...	—	4	2	6	—
Properties Treated	2	14	4	20	—
Total Treated ...	2	14	4	20	Nil

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

(Corrected).						M	F	T
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Sonné Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Salmonella Infection (not food-borne)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
						<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases:

- 4 M (all pulmonary) of which
1 was subsequently transferred out.
1 was subsequently denotified (Not T.B.)
2 F (both pulmonary).

Transfers in:

- 3 M (all pulmonary).
5 F (all pulmonary) of which
1 was subsequently transferred out.

Transfers out:

- 1 M (pulmonary) originally notified as a new case. (See above).
1 F (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S WORK
DURING 1963.

No. of different premises visited (including Council houses)	1,849
No. of Inspections made	1,527
No. of complaints received (including Council houses)	1,827
No. of defects or nuisances discovered	1,486

Thame Urban District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1963 Home Population Estimate: 4,790).

Public Health Inspector:

G. C. SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.S.P.H.I.,
Town Hall, Thame. Tel.: Thame 111.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :

97 (41 M and 56 F, of which 2 M and 3 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

19.8 (E.W. Provisional 18.2).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE :

5.2% = 52 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS :

4 (3 M and 1 F, all legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

39.6 (E.W. Provisional 17.2).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

101.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :

44 (24 M and 20 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

9.2 (E.W. 12.2).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSE OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease	10	4	14

Diseases of the heart (20), cancer (9) and chest diseases (7), accounted for 82% of all deaths. 3 out of 5 male cancer deaths were from Lung Cancer.

INFANT, NEONATAL AND EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY :

These are all Nil, there being no deaths under 1 Year recorded during the year.

E.W. rates per 1,000 Live Births:—

Infant = 21.1.

Neonatal = 14.2.

Early Neonatal: Not given.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

See **Still Births**, no deaths under 1 Week being recorded.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

See **Still Birth Rate**, no deaths under 1 Year being recorded.

E.W. rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births = 29.3.

MATERNAL DEATHS:

Nil. (E.W. rate 0.28 per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The consumption of water is approximately 198,000 gallons per day, which is an increase of 3,000 gallons per day over the previous year. The average daily consumption is 44 gallons per head per day for industrial and domestic use. During the year 4 samples were taken, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Inhabited dwellings (1,477 houses, 27 caravans)	...	1,504
Piped supply into houses, etc.	... ..	1,466
Shared or standpipe supplies	... ..	27
Wells	... ..	4

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Pail closets	... ..	20
To cesspool or septic tank	... ..	67
To main sewer	... ..	1,417

HOUSING.

No houses were constructed by the Council during the year.
76 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year.

HOUSING LIST.

There were 124 applications outstanding at 31.12.63.

CARAVANS.

27 Caravans were licensed during the year.

INSPECTIONS MADE, NOTICES SERVED AND ORDERS MADE.

Inspections—

Under Public Health Act, 1936	... ..	205
Under Housing Act, 1936	... ..	41

Notices served (Informal)—

Public Health Act	... ..	29
Housing Act	... ..	7

Orders made		Nii
-------------	--------	-----

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUSINESS.

Butchers' Shops	... ..	5
Dairies	... ..	2
Restaurants	... ..	6
Public Houses	... ..	15
General Stores	... ..	12
Grocers	... ..	7

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECT. 16 ,
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Sale of Ice Cream		24
-------------------	--------	----

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS:

38.

CONDEMNED MEAT :

Disposed of by incineration, and to approved contractors.
No other foodstuffs were condemned during the year.

ICE CREAM TREATMENT, ETC. Reg. 1947-52.

No samples have been taken during the year. There are no manufacturers in the district.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

143 visits have been made to shops and market stalls during the year, and where applicable, suggestions have been made to improve premises and food handling, to conform to the Food Hygiene Regulations. No prosecutions were made.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS 1949-53.

Registered Distributors with Dairy premises in the Town	2
Dealers' Licences for T.T. milk	4
Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised milk	4

FOOD INSPECTION.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed (if known) ...	4,238	961	104	11,028	22,991	39,322
Number inspected	4,238	961	104	11,028	22,991	39,322
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	13	24	37
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	84	-	-	-	131
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	1.10	8.74	-	0.12	0.10	0.40
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1963.

	Houses (including Council Houses).	Other Premises	Total
Number of inspections carried out, including re-inspections ...	48	12	60
Number of properties found to be infested	35	8	43
Number of properties treated ...	35	8	43
Number of treatments including re-treatments	45	19	64

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.
(Corrected)

	M	F	T
Measles	7	8	15
Sonné Dysentery	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	8	9	17
	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS :

New case: 1 M (pulmonary).
Transfer in: 1 F (pulmonary).

Cases “Recovered” or “Died” in 1963 but notified earlier.
Died: 1952 1 M (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR’S
WORK DURING 1963.

Number of premises visited	308
Number of inspections made	362
Number of complaints received (including Council Houses)	511
Number of defects and nuisances detected	428
Number of notices served (Informal)	97
Number of notices served (Statutory)	Nil
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	614
Dairies inspected, visits	4
Unclean houses, visits	5
Polluted ditches	2
Premises disinfected	4
Number of water samples taken (bacteriological)	4
Number of houses connected to water mains	76
Building inspections	541

Bullingdon Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1963 Home Population Estimate: 44,190).

Senior Public Health Inspector:

K. T. JOLLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

F. A. FAWCETT, D.P.A. (Oxon.).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. F. TASKER.

Arlington House, 76 Banbury Road, Oxford. Tel.: Oxford 59227.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :

959 (514 M and 445 F, of which 40 and 29 respectively were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

20.2 (E.W. Provisional 18.2).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE :

7.2%=72 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS :

6 (4 M and 2 F, all legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

6.2 (E.W. Provisional 17.2).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :

965.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

427 (217 M and 210 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

11.0 (E.W. Provisional 12.2).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina	40	38	78
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	21	23	44
Pneumonia	17	25	42

Diseases of the heart (176), cancer (83) and chest diseases (68) accounted for 76.6% of all deaths. More than 4 out of every 10 male cancer deaths were from Lung Cancer.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

18 such deaths occurred, 12 M and 6 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births=18.8 (E.W. 21.1).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births=19.1.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births=14.5.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Month):

15 (11 M and 4 F, of which 1 M was illegitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births=15.6 (E.W. 14.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births=15.7.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births=14.5.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS :

14 (10 M and 4 F, all legitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Live Births):

14.6 (E.W. figure not given).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

20 (14 M and 6 F, all in legitimately born children).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

20.7 (E.W. 29.3).

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil. E.W. rate: 0.28.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

The construction of the Water Treatment Plant at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Culham has been completed. The supply to this Establishment is obtained by extraction of water from the River Thames and the plant is now working satisfactorily and providing approximately 885,000 gallons weekly.

The erection of the Water Tower and construction of two pumping stations at Field Farm, Dorchester-on-Thames is proceeding. Concreting of splay walls is complete; new pumping unit installed in one borehole; and construction of tank walls started.

The 60,000 gallon tank at Chalgrove has been transferred and erected at Toot Baldon, and is now in use.

Approximately 1,650 yards of 4in. polythene piping has been laid at Towersey to serve as a link main to Thame Urban District, so as to afford relief to the Urban District supply.

Tenders have been submitted and Ministry approval is awaited for the provision of a 6in. main from Milton Common to Moreton, Thame, to act as an interim supply to Thame Urban District.

Owing to construction of the Wheatley By-pass, a water main diversion at Thame turn has been carried out.

1,360 yards of 3in. main and 75 yards of 4in. main have been laid in small water extensions to serve new housing estates in the district, including, mainly, three lengths of main at Chinnor, and single lengths at Chalgrove, Clifton Hampden, Cuddesdon, Berinsfield and Tiddington. 95 yards of 3in. main is required to be laid to a new estate at Sydenham.

The Oxford Corporation have deposited plans showing their proposals to lay 6in, 4in, and 3in. diameter new mains in the villages of Garsington, Cuddesdon and Denton.

The following additional houses were connected to the mains during the year:—

* Aston Rowant 2	† Horspath 8
† Beckley and Stowood ... 5	* Little Milton 2
* Berinsfield 28	† Littlemore 43
¶ Benson 58	* Marsh Baldon 4
* Berrick Salome 1	† Old Marston 1
* Brightwell Baldwin 5	* Newington 1
* Chalgrove 34	† Risinghurst and Sandhills ... 6
* Chinnor 67	* Stadhampton 4
* Clifton Hampden 18	† Stanton St. John 3
* Cuddesdon and Denton ... 4	* Stoke Talmage 4
* Culham 5	* Sydenham 6
* Dorchester-on-Thames ... 5	* Tiddington 18
* Drayton St. Leonard 2	* Toot Baldon 12
¶ Ewelme 2	* Warborough 13
† Forest Hill with Shotover ... 3	* Watlington 23
† Garsington 7	† Wheatley 76
* Great Haseley 7	
* Great Milton 4	
† Holton 1	
	Total 482

This includes 86 old properties.

Suppliers: * Bullington R.D.C.
 † Oxford Corporation.
 ¶ Thames Valley Water Board.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The following are the samples taken from non-piped sources with the number of unsatisfactory samples in brackets:—

Aston Rowant 1 (1)	Great Haseley 1 (1)
Chalgrove 2 (2)	Great Milton 3 (3)
Dorchester-on-Thames ... 2 (1)	Watlington 2 (2)
Drayton St. Leonard 1 (0)	

83% of the foregoing samples were contaminated; all grossly so. It should be borne in mind, however, that many of these samples were taken to demonstrate the unsatisfactory state of the water concerned, and were not random samples.

The following are samples taken from piped supplies:—

Chalgrove 1 (0)	Tiddington with Albury ... 3 (2)
Chinnor 6 (1)	Toot Baldon 2 (1)
Clifton Hampden 3 (2)	Towersey 1 (0)
Cuddesdon 2 (1)	Waterstock 1 (0)
Culham 13 (3)	Watlington 1 (0)
Dorchester-on-Thames ... 4 (1)	Wheatley 1 (0)
Holton 2 (1)	

New mains extensions at Clifton Hampden, Cuddesdon, Dorchester, Tiddington, and Toot Baldon, were subsequently proved fit. After cleansing of a storage tank to a caravan site at Chinnor, and renewal of a length of service pipe to a caravan site at Holton Park, these supplies then proved wholesome. A number of samples were taken from the new Culham Waterworks supply, which is

obtained by extraction from the River Thames, and later samples showed it to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Three samples of water were taken from the new Culham Waterworks supply which is obtained by extraction of water from the River Thames. All samples were satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes. The fluoride content of each sample was less than 0.1 parts per million.

Four samples of water were taken from the Council's borehole supplies: Nos. 1 and 2 boreholes at Dorchester-on-Thames, Watlington, and Lewknor, and were found to be satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes. The fluoride content of each sample was, in parts per million: Dorchester No. 1 borehole—0.55, Dorchester No. 2 borehole—1.0, and Watlington and Lewknor—less than 0.1.

WATER SUPPLY.

Parish	Mains Water direct to Houses				Mains Water by means of Standpipe				
	Total 31.12.62.	Year 1963. (Connections Made)		Total 31.12.63.	Population 31.12.63.	Total 31.12.62.	Year 1963	Total 31.12.63.	Population 31.12.63.
		New Houses 3	Old Houses 4						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aston Rowant	165	*1	*1	167	490	—	—	—	—
Beckley & Stowood	133	†5	—	138	471	—	—	—	—
Benson	540	†55	†3	598	2,305	—	—	—	—
Berrick Salome	42	—	*1	43	132	—	—	—	—
Brightwell Baldwin	43	*5	—	48	145	—	—	—	—
Britwell Salome	34	—	—	34	99	—	—	—	—
Chalgrove	219	*34	—	253	775	—	—	—	—
Chinnor	663	*67	—	730	2,210	—	—	—	—
Clifton Hampden	142	*17	*1	160	437	—	—	—	—
Crowell	20	—	—	20	48	—	—	—	—
Cuddesdon & Denton	125	*1	*3	129	406	—	—	—	—
Culham	42	*2	*3	47	193	—	—	—	—
Cuxham with Easington	37	—	—	37	135	—	—	—	—
Dorchester-on-Thames	448	*31	*2	481	1,383	—	—	—	—
Drayton St. Leonard	73	—	*2	75	82	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

Suppliers:

* Bullington R.D.C.

† Oxford City Council.

Thames Valley Water Board.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

250 new connections were made during the year; 38 of these were to old properties. Except for remedial works to certain lengths of sewer, Dorchester Sewerage Scheme was virtually completed during the year and the Sewage Disposal Works is operational.

As soon as the pumping station at London Road is completed, which is expected by the end of January, 1964, the remaining one third of the village of Tetsworth can be connected to the sewer, and the schemes of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal for this village will be fully in use.

Garsington Sewerage Scheme was finished during the year, including two extensions. The construction of pumping stations is proceeding satisfactorily. The roads to and on the Sewage Disposal site, filter beds, sludge pumping sump and drying beds and 6in. effluent drain to water-course are complete; the settlement tanks are almost finished, and construction of buildings is going along satisfactorily.

The contract for Little Milton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal schemes to serve about half the village commenced in May 1963, and all sewers, laterals, and rising mains from the proposed pumping station were completed by the end of the year. Construction of the pumping station is almost completed, and it is expected to start work soon on the Sewage Disposal Works.

Work on the Holton Sewerage Scheme, which is to be linked with the Wheatley system, has progressed, in spite of traffic diversions along highways in the village owing to the construction of the Wheatley By-pass road. Lengths of sewer have been laid from the Post Office to Old Park Farm; in Waterperry Road, and across Holton Park to connect to the sewer on War Department land. The construction of the pumping station near Old Park Farm is also proceeding.

720 yards of 12in. relief sewer at Wheatley, out of a total length of 1,232 yards, has been laid and tested. Progress has been hampered by the presence of rock and the collapse of a sewer in Crown Road, Wheatley.

The extension to the Wheatley Sewage Disposal Works has been started. The effluent drain has been finished, and excavations for sludge beds, concrete roadway and sludge drain are being made.

Ministerial approval is awaited for the Combined Scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal to serve the villages of Nuneham Courtenay and Marsh Baldon.

The sewer extension to serve properties at the top of Gidley Hill, Horspath was finished early in the year.

The design of roads and sewers for Berinsfield Extension has been put in hand including the enlargement of the Burcot Sewage Disposal Works which will receive sewage from the whole of Berinsfield.

Owing to the severance of the private main which serves Crapper's Sandford Caravan Park by the proposed Sandford By-

pass road, alternative means of Sewage Disposal to the Council's Sewer is being provided, involving the construction of a pumping station.

HOUSING.

During 1963, 54 houses to let were erected by the Council.

10 one-bedroom bungalows at Benson.

8 three-bedroom houses and 6 one-bedroom bungalows at Berinsfield.

7 three-bedroom houses, 1 two-bedroom house, 4 two-bedroom bungalows, and 10 one-bedroom bungalows at Little Milton.

8 three-bedroom houses at Toot Baldon.

270 private enterprise houses were built as follows: Wheatley (81); Chinnor (51); Chalgrove (23); Littlemore and Watlington (15 each); Benson and Horspath (14 each); Tiddington (10); Warborough (7); Risinghurst and Sandhills (6); Culham (5); Beckley and Stowood, Brightwell Baldwin, Clifton Hampden, and Garsington (4 each); Aston Rowant, Great Haseley, Lewknor, and Stadhampton (2 each); and Berrick Salome, Cuddesdon, Dorchester, Marston, and Stanton St. John (1 each).

No houses or flats were erected by the Oxford Corporation in the Rural District this year.

SUB-STANDARD HOUSING.

The Oxford Corporation still administer 79 huts at the Slade Park, Headington (Horspath Parish).

CARAVANS.

At 31st December, 1963, the Council had licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, 203 caravan sites in their district, accommodating 1,097 caravans, including the Council's own site at Old Marston accommodating 62 vans. Approximately 910 vans were stationed on these sites.

A number of caravans are still sited at Benson R.A.F. Station but these are used by Service Personnel only.

Details of the sites in each parish and of the number of vans each can accommodate are held in this office, but are not published in the report from consideration of cost.

During the year the Council have required the full implementation of licence conditions on six of the largest sites, particularly as regards the provision of suitable ablution blocks, drainage points, water connections, and sufficient fire fighting equipment, and these sites are now all up to standard.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are no known moveable dwellings within the district which are subject to licensing under S. 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

DEMAND FOR HOUSING.

At the end of 1963, there were 758 applications for Council Houses outstanding. It is estimated that 521 houses are required to replace unfit houses, to abate overcrowding, and to meet the demand for housing a growing population.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949–1961.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

In 1963, 58 applications for Discretionary Grants, involving 63 properties, and 24 applications for Standard Grants, involving 25 properties, were received. Details of these grants in each parish are held in this office, but are not published in the report from consideration of cost.

At 31st December, 1963, 5 applications for Discretionary Grants, involving 7 properties, and one application for a Standard Grant, involving one property, were under consideration.

RENT ACT, 1957.

An Undertaking was given by the owner of a house in the parish of Risinghurst and Sandhills to remedy all defects proposed to be included in a Certificate of Disrepair. No applications were received from landlords to cancel Certificates given in previous years.

HOUSE PURCHASE ADVANCES.

The Council have given assistance towards the purchase of housing accommodation to 26 applicants.

HOUSING ACT, 1957—UNFIT HOUSES.

HOUSES DEALT WITH IN YEAR 1963—FORMAL ACTION.

Demolition Orders Sealed:—

Benson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chalgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chinnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Denton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Garsington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horspath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marsh Baldon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stoke Talmage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sydenham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tetsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Watlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wheatley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total								28

Closing Orders Sealed:—

Holton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total								3

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council that house will not be re-let when vacated by tenant:—

Drayton St. Leonard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council that house will be made fit for human habitation within specified period:—

Cuxham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dorchester-on-Thames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
						Total	...	2
								—

Undertakings given by owners and accepted by Council to repair unfit house within specified period converted to Demolition Orders:—

Benson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Houses, subject to Demolition Orders, which were demolished:—

Berrick Salome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Britwell Salome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chalgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chinnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dorchester-on-Thames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Horspath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stadhampton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						Total	...	17
								—

HOUSES DEALT WITH IN YEAR 1963—INFORMAL ACTION.

Houses demolished:—

Chalgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forest Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sandford-on-Thames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
						Total	...	4
								—

Houses rendered fit or improved under Public Health and Housing Acts ... 186

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961—UNFIT HOUSES.

Defects in houses remedied:—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
(b) By Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1958—SECTION 30.

Arrangements were made for the burial of a newly-born child found dead at Haseley.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

An analysis of the work carried out under this Act during the year ended 31st December, 1963, shows that 1,645 properties were inspected, 371 in response to complaints received, and 810 re-inspections were made.

817 of these properties were found to be infested with rats, and 15 by mice, all of which were treated, including 390 re-treatments. 82 "block" control schemes were carried out.

DESTRUCTION OF WASPS' NESTS.

During the summer and autumn seasons, the Council arranged for the destruction of wasps' nests on a contract basis of 5/- per treatment. 71 nests were destroyed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

269 visits were made to shop premises during the year in connection with the provision of adequate lighting, washing and eating facilities.

Proper washing facilities were provided in nine shops after service of informal notices. No formal notices were served.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act, which became law on 31st July, 1963, comes into operation on days to be appointed by the Ministry of Labour. Provisions relating to the registration of premises become operative on 1st May, 1964, and are to be administered by the Councils of County Boroughs and County Districts.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

A complaint submitted by Wheatley Parish Council of nuisance from barking dogs was investigated, but the Council decided to take no action.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

The Council decided to co-operate in a project proposed by the Ministry of Science with regard to the possibility of setting up posts for the measurement of air pollution, one to be in a compact village of about 2,000 population which had no industrial development, and the other in a spot as remote as possible from human habitation; the idea being to compare these two types of places with industrial areas, and to try to find out whether the smoke pollution of industrial areas was dispersed into the countryside and varied directly with the peak periods in the industrial areas.

On a proposal for building a new depot at Cowley containing an oil-fired furnace installation, the Council decided to fix the height of the chimney, which would serve the furnace, at 80 feet.

A meeting of constituent authorities was held at officer level to discuss the medical implications of the erection of a new power station on the site of the Didcot Depot, within a mile of the Parish of Culham.

BETTING AND GAMING ACT, 1960.

Approval was given under the above Act to owners of premises at Wheatley and Shillingford to provide amusements with prizes on their premises.

Applications were received from the proprietors of premises in Benson, Tiddington, Nuneham Courtenay, Wheatley and Culham for permits to provide amusements with prizes. These were refused on the grounds that (i) the intention of Section 49 of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963, was to permit the provision of amusements with prizes at commercial entertainments, such as amusement arcades and fun fairs, and (ii) that in the opinion of the Council the provision of such amusements on

licensed premises is undesirable. The owner of a café in Dorchester applied for a permit and a decision on this is still outstanding.

Owners of properties in Littlemore have applied for permits to use premises as Betting Offices, and a decision on these is still outstanding.

LICENSING ACT, 1961.

Renewal of Club registrations have been received from the secretaries of Clubs in the parishes of Horspath, Culham, Wheatley, Sandford, and Risinghurst and Sandhills, and all of these have been approved. An application was granted by the Council for registration of a new club in Littlemore. All of these premises were inspected and were found to satisfy public health requirements.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963.

The Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963, will come into force on 1st January, 1964, and provides that any person who boards cats and dogs on their property must hold a licence. The Council agreed that a fee of 10/- be submitted on each application being made. There are approximately six such establishments in this district.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936, Ss. 75 & 76.
(Placing of litter bins in streets and provision of dustbins by householders).

The Department provided the following new litter bins in Parishes, in response to the requests of the Parish Council.

Chinnor	...	...	...	...	4
Marston	...	...	...	...	4
Risinghurst & Sandhills	...	...	...	...	1
Sandford-on-Thames	...	...	...	...	3

Defective bins were replaced at:—

Benson	...	...	...	...	4
Chalgrove	...	...	...	...	1
Marston	...	...	...	...	2
Warborough	...	...	...	...	2

Householders found to possess defective dustbins or unsuitable containers have been asked to replace them with standard-size sound dustbins.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 92.
NUISANCES.

The majority of nuisances dealt with during the year related to the fouling of ditches and watercourses by sewage from overflowing cesspools and septic tanks. Formal action was taken in four cases, one each at Culham, Forest Hill, Little Haseley, and Risinghurst and Sandhills. The nuisances were abated at Forest Hill, and Risinghurst and Sandhills and works are being carried out in the two other places in order to abate the nuisance.

Remedial works are being undertaken to abate nuisances caused by the Council's own plants at Cuxham, Horspath, and Warborough; and the Council is attempting to help property

owners at Tiddington and Tetsworth whose drainage cannot be improved in their existing form. Recurring drainage trouble from property at Dorchester will be overcome by connecting the property to the new sewerage system. A stagnant pond at Littlemore on Oxford City Council land has been filled in. A meeting was arranged with the owners, and the Land Drainage Authority, to discuss the flooding of houses at Milton Common, by surface water.

Defects in a house at Littlemore were remedied, and sties in which pigs were kept at Benson were improved; both after formal action had been taken. In response to a request, the practice of burning kitchen waste at premises at Benson was stopped.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA :

Grocers and provision merchants, and general mixed food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
School canteen kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

NUMBER AND TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955:

Storage and Sale of Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Manufacture of Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Manufacture of sausages and pickled meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS:

Licensed Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Licensed Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

MEAT INSPECTION:

During the year arrangements for Meat Inspection in the district have not changed. There are no licensed slaughterhouses, and meat inspection is therefore confined to routine visits to Butchers' Shops and to the inspection of animals slaughtered as casualties. Any condemned meat is incinerated at the Council's refuse tips, but this is usually a small quantity.

FOOD INSPECTION :

Food is inspected during routine visits to shops and, in particular when requested to do so by shopkeepers. Unfit food is incinerated at the Council's refuse tips.

Owing to the death of a baby from mercurial poisoning, in an adjacent district, following the consumption of a brand of teething powder supposed to have been withdrawn from sale after 1953, nearly 100 shopkeepers in the district were interviewed in two days, and although some sold this particular brand, none had any old stock.

The remains of a tin of baby food was submitted for bacteriological examination, since it was alleged that consumption of this food had caused sickness in a baby. The examination showed that the remains contained bacterial growths, but when further tests were made on food of the same brand obtained from the retailer, no growths of this nature were discovered.

A Section of a booklet produced by the National Food Producers on the "Code of Practice and Recommendations for the Handling of Quick Frozen Foods" was distributed to shopkeepers in the district retailing quick frozen foods, for their information.

A small number of ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, and all were reported as satisfying the standard test.

FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

80 lbs. Hindquarter Beef.
One 6lb. tin Corned Beef.

FROZEN FOOD, CONDEMNED OWING TO THE BREAKDOWN OF REFRIGERATION CABINETS.

Meat	—	48 packets; 2 shoulders of Pork.
Made-up Meat	—	52 packets.
Poultry	—	9 whole birds and 14 quarters; 2 packets.
Made-up Poultry	—	11 packets.
Fish	—	185 packets.
Made-up Fish	—	134 packets.
Vegetables	—	320 packets.
Pastry	—	22 packets.
Cakes	—	13.
Ice-cream, Dairy Cream and Mousse	—	20 packets; 192 ice-lollies; 245 individual ice-creams.
Pet Food	—	29 packets.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

During the year the following visits have been made to Food Premises:—

Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Canteens and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Slaughterhouses & Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

304 inspections, including re-inspections were made of food premises and it was observed that good hygienic standards were being maintained. Work in licensed premises still continues.

ACTION IN CONNECTION WITH DEFECTS AT FOOD PREMISES.
(Including Cafés, Shops, Food Preparing Premises, Bake-houses and Licensed Premises):—

Major schemes of improvement, including new sanitary accommodation, bathrooms and improvements to living accommodation	14
New or additional sanitary accommodation	5
Washing facilities provided	2
Decorating or repairs carried out	10

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS:
(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles	428	400	828
Scarlet Fever	10	7	17
Sonné Dysentery	6	10	16
Whooping Cough	9	4	13
Salmonella Infections (not food-borne)	5	5	10
Pneumonia	4	1	5
Erysipelas	—	2	2
Typhoid Fever	1	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	1
	464	429	893

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases :

- 5 M (all pulmonary) of which
2 were subsequently transferred out.
- 6 F (3 pulmonary, 3 non-pulmonary) of which
1 non-pulmonary was subsequently transferred out.

Transfers in :

- 9 M (all pulmonary) of which
2 subsequently recovered.
- 13 F (12 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) of which
1 pulmonary was subsequently transferred out.
1 pulmonary subsequently recovered.

Transfers out :

- 3 M (all pulmonary) of which
2 were originally notified as new cases. (See above).
1 was not previously notified as new case, but notified on being transferred out.
- 2 F (1 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) of which
the pulmonary case was originally transferred in. (See above).
The non-pulmonary case was originally notified as a new case. (See above).

Recovered :

- 2 M (both pulmonary) both originally transferred in. (See above).
- 2 F (both pulmonary) of which
 - 1 was originally transferred in. (See above).
 - 1 was not previously notified as new case, but notified on recovery.

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1963 but notified earlier.

Recovered :	1949	2 M (both pulmonary)
	1953	2 F (1 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary)
	1954	1 F (pulmonary)
	1955	2 M, 1 F (all pulmonary)
	1956	1 M (pulmonary)
	1957	1 M (pulmonary)
	1958	1 F (pulmonary)
	1960	1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary)
	1961	1 M (pulmonary)
	1962	1 M (pulmonary).

Died :	1950	1 M (pulmonary)
	1951	1 M (pulmonary)
	1952	1 M (pulmonary)
	1953	1 F (pulmonary)
	1958	1 M (non-pulmonary)
	1962	1 F (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1963.

(Including Food Inspection, Meat Inspection and the Administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations).

Number of Inspections made for all purposes ...	...	...	4,371
Number of Complaints received ...	...	...	482
Number of Notices served (Informal) ...	...	...	89
Number of Notices served (Statutory) ...	...	...	13
Number of Prosecutions ...	...	...	Nil

NATURE OF WORKS CARRIED OUT AS A RESULT OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL ACTION.

Number of houses where repairs carried out, or defects remedied, including houses where drainage improved, including the provision of sinks ...	...	...	78
---	-----	-----	----

Number of houses where major schemes of improvement were carried out, including complete modernisation of drainage connections to a public sewer or septic tank drainage scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Number of other houses connected to the sewer	...	...					38
Number of houses connected to water mains as a result of formal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of houses connected to water mains as a result of informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of water samples taken for bacteriological examination (for details see p. 49).							
From non-piped supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
From piped supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

OTHER DEFECTS AND NUISANCES ABATED.

Accumulations or Deposits removed	...	...	...	...	8
Nuisances from keeping of Animals abated	...	...	...	...	2
Houses disinfested from vermin	...	...	...	...	11
Houses disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease				...	32

Henley Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1963 Home Population Estimate: 23,530).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. G. T. BOLTON, M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector: B. READ.

Council Offices, Easby House, Henley-on-Thames. Tel: Henley 2672.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS:

362 (169 M and 193 F, of which 7 M and 4 F were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

15.9 (E.W. Provisional 18.2).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE:

3% = 30 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS:

3 (1 M and 2 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATES:

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births = 8.2. (E.W. 17.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births = 5.7.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births = 83.3.

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:

365 (170 M and 195 F).

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES:

276 (133 M and 143 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):

11.6 (E.W. 12.2).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH:

	M	F	T
Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	22	27	49
Coronary disease and angina	27	15	42
Pneumonia	10	13	23

Diseases of the heart (135), cancer (46) and chest diseases (34) accounted for 77.8% of all deaths. Three out of every ten male cancer deaths were from Lung Cancer.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):

5 (1 M and 4 F, all legitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births):

13.8 (E.W. Provisional 21.1).

NEONATAL DEATHS (Under 4 Weeks):

4 (1 M and 3 F, all legitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 4 Weeks, per 1,000 Live Births):

11.0 (E.W. Provisional 14.2).

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week):

4 (1 M and 3 F, all legitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 Week, per 1,000 Live Births):

11.0 (E.W. figure not given).

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

7 (2 M and 5 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES :

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births=19.2 (E.W. 29.3).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births=14.2.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births=83.3.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil.

E.W. rate: 0.28.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

One sample from the main was examined bacteriologically during the year. The result was excellent. Two samples from different bores were also found to be satisfactory. After informal action the owner of an isolated cottage had it connected to the main so that the unsatisfactory rain water tank could be abolished.

The following is a table showing the number of dwelling-houses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house or by means of standpipes: —

Parish.	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by means of Standpipes.	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Bix	184	536	—	—
Checkendon	286	862	—	—
Crowmarsh	346	1,040	—	—
Eye & Dunsden	660	1,982	—	—
Goring	793	2,387	—	—
Goring Heath	325	981	—	—
Harpsden	157	475	—	—
Highmoor	124	375	—	—
Ipsden	97	296	—	—
Kidmore End	592	1,800	—	—
Mapledurham	654	2,009	—	—
Nettlebed	242	799	—	—
Nuffield	201	612	—	—
Pishill-with-Stonor	98	284	—	—
Rotherfield Greys	132	400	—	—
Rotherfield Peppard	420	1,264	—	—
Shiplake	494	1,488	—	—
Sonning Common	730	2,195	—	—
South Stoke	137	412	—	—
Stoke Row	194	593	1	2
Swyncombe	93	298	—	—
Whitchurch	251	752	—	—
Woodcote	395	1,184	—	—
TOTALS ...	7,605	23,024	1	2

SEWERAGE.

The public sewer serving Sonning Common and part of Rotherfield Peppard came into use during the year. Sewerage schemes for Crowmarsh, Woodcote and part of Shiplake are in preparation. Following the approval of plans for a development consisting of about 1,500 houses in the parish of Dunsden, the Council also formulated plans for sewerage in this area and work on this installation was in progress at the end of the year. The cess-pool emptying service continues to operate in the areas where there is no sewer. To overcome disposal difficulties a special plant is to be installed at the new Sonning Common sewage works for the reception of cesspool contents.

HOUSING.

The number of applicants for Council houses continued to increase and at the end of the year was 275. The corresponding figure for 1962 was 248 and for 1961, 242.

Four new one-bedroom bungalows were completed at Ipsden and four at Nettlebed. 181 houses were built by private enterprise for owner-occupation.

Pre-war Council cottages have been improved by the substitution of water closets for pail closets, the provision of bath-rooms and hot water systems. In addition to these improvements 51 privately owned houses had major improvements for which the Council contributed £12,977 as improvement grants. £75,000 was lent by the Council for house purchase.

CARAVANS.

At the end of the year there were 310 caravans licensed. 231 of these are residential and 79 are for holiday use only. Most of the residential caravans are on five licensed sites.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following were certified as unfit:—

41 tins of various meats	...	...	...	172 lbs.
18 tins of various fruits	...	...	...	19 lbs.
2 tins of various vegetables	...	...	...	14 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE.

248 inspections have been made. The attention of the proprietors or occupiers has been drawn to:—

Inadequate washing facilities	...	...	...	7
Food exposed to contamination	...	...	...	5
Food kept at incorrect temperatures	...	...	...	1
Defective or unclean premises	...	...	...	2

PEST CONTROL.

The Council continue to offer a free service to occupiers of private dwelling houses.

The contracts with occupiers of business premises for destruction of rats and mice totalled £222.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

(Corrected).

	M	F	T
Measles	143	91	234
Sonné Dysentery	13	14	27
Scarlet Fever	2	4	6
Pneumonia	3	2	5
Whooping Cough	—	1	1
	161	112	273

TUBERCULOSIS :

New cases :

2 M (both pulmonary).

1 F (pulmonary).

Transfers in :

3 M (2 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).

3 F (all pulmonary) of which 1 subsequently recovered.

Recovered :

1 F (pulmonary) originally transferred in. (See above).

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1963 but notified earlier.

Recovered: 1953 1 F (pulmonary)

1958 1 F (pulmonary).

Died: 1935 1 M (pulmonary)

1948 1 M (pulmonary)

1949 1 F (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1963.

Number of complaints received	79
Number of Informal notices	38
Number of Statutory notices	15
Number of prosecutions	Nil

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Surveys and disrepair	1,264
Public Cleansing	522
Food Hygiene	248
Caravans and moveable dwellings	28
Factories and workshops	46
Shop Acts	22
Water Supplies	43
Drainage and cesspools	287
Public Health Nuisances	93
Noise Abatement Act	12
Diseases of Animals Act	52

2,617

NUISANCES ABATED.

Accumulations or deposits	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	6
Animals	...	...	...	...	...	2

ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

Number of demolition orders served	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of demolition orders outstanding (unoccupied premises)	...	...	...	...	1
Number of undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	6
Number of undertakings outstanding	...	...	...	...	20
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of houses made fit	...	...	...	...	1
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of closing orders outstanding	...	...	...	...	10

Ploughley Rural District.

(R.G.'s Mid-year 1963 Home Population Estimate: 31,550).

Senior Public Health Inspector:
B. P. GARROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:
G. A. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I., R. M. CLAYTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Council Offices, Waverley House, Bicester. Tel.: Bicester 154.

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS :
801 (418 M and 383 F, of which 18 and 9 respectively were illegitimate).

LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):
22.8 (E.W. Provisional 18.2).

ILLEGITIMACY RATE :
3.3% = 33 per 1,000 Live Births compared with the E.W. figure of 69.

STILL BIRTHS :
8 (7 M and 1 F, all legitimate).

STILL BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):
9.9 (E.W. Provisional 17.2).

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS :
809.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :
212 (124 M and 88 F).

DEATH RATE (per 1,000 Home Population) (Corrected):
10.1 (E.W. 12.2).

PRINCIPAL INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH :

	M	F	T
Coronary disease and angina	33	12	45
Vascular lesions of the nervous system (including "stroke")	10	17	27
Pneumonia	10	7	17

Diseases of the heart (93), cancer (28) and chest diseases (30) accounted for 71.2% of all deaths.

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Year):
19 (11 M and 8 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

INFANT MORTALITY RATES :
Total per 1,000 Total Live Births = 23.7 (E.W. 21.1).
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births = 23.3.
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births = 37.0.

NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under Four Weeks):
15 (11 M and 4 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES (Deaths under Four Weeks per 1,000 Live Births):

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births=18.6. E.W. 14.2).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births=18.1.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births=37.0.

EARLY NEONATAL DEATHS (Deaths under 1 Week):

14 (10 M and 4 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATES (Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Live Births):

Total per 1,000 Total Live Births=17.5. (E.W. figure not given).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births=16.8.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births=37.0.

PERINATAL DEATHS (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week):

22 (17 M and 5 F, of which 1 F was illegitimate).

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES (Combined Still Births and Deaths under 1 Week per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births):

Total per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births=27.2 (E.W. 29.3).

Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Still Births=26.9.

Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live and Still Births=37.0.

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including Abortion):

Number of Deaths: Nil.

Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births: Nil.

(E.W. rate: 0.28).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER SUPPLY.

157 houses, excluding married quarters, were connected to a main water supply during the year.

SAMPLES.

270 specimens of water were examined, 238 from mains and 32 from wells and private bores. 50% of the wells samples showed danger to health, 9.2% of the 238 samples from the mains were potentially dangerous to health.

The drip-feed chlorinators referred to in my 1962 report arrived during 1963 and after considerable delay were installed and adjusted by the manufacturers. At the time of writing they have been in use for about two months with satisfactory results. The provision of additional apparatus for the rest of the boreholes is now under consideration.

The following is a table showing the number of dwelling-houses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house or by means of standpipes:—

Parish.	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by means of Standpipes	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Ambrosden	325	2,388	—	—
Ardley	98	339	—	—
Arncott	75	614	—	—
Begbroke	152	579	—	—
Blackthorn	227	677	2	5
Bletchington	186	638	—	—
Bucknell	75	310	—	—
Caversfield	161	923	—	—
Charlton-on-Otmoor	89	304	—	—
Chesterton	143	484	—	—
Cottisford	45	150	—	—
Fencott and Murcott	46	128	—	—
Finmere	88	284	—	—
Fringford	125	361	—	—
Fritwell	170	526	—	—
Godington	12	37	—	—
Gosford and Water Eaton	511	1,702	—	—
Hampton Gay and Poyle ...	46	159	—	—
Hardwick-with-Tusmore ...	6	21	—	—
Hethe	107	314	—	—
Horton-cum-Studley	110	342	—	—
Islip	222	711	—	—
Kidlington	2,500	9,393	—	—
Kirtlington	199	658	—	—
Launton	251	788	2	8
Lower Heyford	149	443	—	—
Merton	48	170	—	—
Middleton Stoney	84	258	—	—
Mixbury	71	218	—	—
Newton Purcell-with- Shelswell	35	92	—	—
Noke	32	99	—	—
Oddington	17	63	—	—
Piddington	86	395	—	—
Shipton-on-Cherwell and Thrupp	128	462	—	—
Somerton	79	246	—	—
Souldern	129	381	—	—
Stoke Lyne	54	180	—	—
Stratton Audley	66	200	—	—
Upper Heyford	456	1,971	—	—
Wendlebury	59	188	—	—
Weston-on-the-Green ...	118	385	—	—
Yarnton	481	1,636	—	—
TOTALS ...	*8,061	30,217	4	13

* At end of year.

In addition, there is an estimated caravan population of 573 supplied with mains water.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS:

There is only one swimming bath in the district, which is in the grounds of an hotel, but it can be used by the public.

The water used in the bath is fully chlorinated. 5 samples were taken during the year and of these, 2 results were unsatis-

factory. In both cases, however, the chlorination plant was not in operation and the bath was not in use.

SEWERAGE:

During 1963, the sewerage scheme for Souldern was completed and the schemes for Arncott, Hethe, Piddington and Weston-on-the-Green were almost completed. The scheme for Charlton-on-Otmoor was still in progress. Schemes for Chesterton, Finmere, Fringford, Horton-cum-Studley, Stratton Audley and Wendlebury are in course of preparation and it is hoped to commence the extension of the Launton works next year.

169 new connections to new and old properties were made, as follows: Launton (31); Arncott (26); Kidlington, Kirtlington, and Souldern (16 each); Yarnton (15); Islip (10); Bletchington and Upper Heyford (8 each); Ambrosden, Gosford & Water Eaton (5 each); Weston-on-the-Green (4); Chesterton (3); Begbroke, Fringford, Fritwell, Hethe, Lower Heyford, and Middleton Stoney (1 each).

HOUSING.

During 1963 a total of 47 dwellings were erected by the Council, as follows: Arncott—18 (3-bedroomed houses); Islip—7 (Four 2-bedroomed houses and three bungalows); Kirtlington—6 (Bungalows); Newton Purcell-with-Shelswell—2 (Bungalows); Somerton— 2 (Bungalows); Upper Heyford—8 (Four 2-bedroomed houses and four 3-bedroomed houses); Weston-on-the-Green—4 (2-bedroomed houses). In addition, 30 dwellings are under construction.

A total of 104 private enterprise houses were built during the year—Ardley (1); Arncott (2); Begbroke (4); Caversfield (1); Chesterton (3); Gosford & Water Eaton (5); Hampton Gay and Poyle (4); Horton-cum-Studley (4); Kidlington (13); Kirtlington (1); Launton (35); Newton Purcell-with-Shelswell (1); Noke (3); Piddington (5); Wendlebury (8); Weston-on-the-Green (3); Yarnton (11). 144 private enterprise houses are also under construction.

CARAVANS:

There are four licensed caravan sites—two for 6 caravans each, one for 27 caravans and one for 18 caravans. A further 134 other caravans on individual site licence are scattered throughout the district—many of which are used by W.D. personnel and the families of soldiers serving in the area.

OVERCROWDING AND HOUSING DEMAND :

There is little overcrowding by the official standards but these are very low. At the end of 1963 there were 195 applications for Council houses, a decrease of 153 on the 1962 figures.

HOUSING ACT, 1957: Section 16:

Demolition orders served	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closing orders made	...	...	...	...	...	1
Undertakings accepted to make fit	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	6

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT, AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS
WERE REMEDIED, ALL BY THE OWNERS :

After Informal action by L.A.	73
After Formal action under Public Health Acts	5
After Formal action under Public Health Acts (in default of owner)	1
After Formal action under:	
Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	0
Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 (Demolition order revoked)	4

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

1. Under the Housing (Financial Provision) Act, 1958 as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and the Housing Act, 1961 :	
Number of houses for which applications were received	30
Number approved by L.A.	30
2. Under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 as amended by the Housing Act, 1961 :	
Number of applications received	20
Number of applications approved by L.A.	20
Number not proceeded with	1

RENT ACT, 1957:

No action was taken during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 50.

It was necessary for the Council to arrange the burial of two persons who died in the area during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

A full return, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1963, and the following is a summary:—

Properties inspected	256
Number of inspections, including re-inspections ...	2,343
Properties infested with rats	139
Properties infested with mice	95
Treatments carried out	1,169

It was found necessary to take formal action in one case during the year. In addition, 138 treatments were carried out against insect and other pests.

FOOD INSPECTION.

There are five general slaughterhouses, a bacon factory and a knacker's yard in the district. To give full protection to the public a 100% inspection of all animals intended for human consumption is made.

All food premises, including shops, are regularly inspected, but very few contraventions have been found.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 came into force on the 1st October, 1963. These made compulsory detailed ante- and post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption. The Council approved the maximum charge to be made on all occupiers of licensed slaughterhouses for this service and it was necessary for two Public Health Inspectors to be at the Kidlington Bacon Factory during the whole of the slaughtering period. This reduced the time that could be spent on general routine public health work. The Bacon Factory closed down on the 31st December, 1963.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED:

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Sheep and Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	578	6	78	1,912	26,947	29,521
Number inspected	578	6	78	1,912	26,947	29,521
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	1	7	96	105
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	21	4	2	1	2,858	2,886
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis or cysticerci ...	3.8	66.6	3.8	0.4	10.9	10.1
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	557	557
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.06	1.8
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD:

Condemned meat is stained and processed for fertilisers, manures and animal feeding. Other condemned food is burnt and/or buried.

*PRECIS OF CONDEMNED FOOD LIST:

Total Weight of Food Condemned:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Stones	Lbs.
Meat	20	12	3	—	2
Tinned Foods ...			1	1	3
	20	13	—	1	5

* See note by M.O.H. (1958 report).

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA:

Grocers	59
Public Houses	60
Butchers' Shops	16
Bakehouses	1
Confectioners	40
Licensed premises	14
Off-licence premises	5
Fried fish shops	1
Greengrocers	21
Dairies	8
Cafés	6
Bacon factory	1
Ministry of Food Buffer Depot	1
	233

REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

For sale of ice-cream: 78 (Inspections made 69).

Preparation and manufacture of sausages: 5 (137).

Curing bacon: 1 (52).

Preparation of fish by cooking: 1 (3).

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949 (Registrations):

As distributors of milk	10
Premises not dairy farms in use as such	11

ICE CREAM:

17 samples were taken and submitted for laboratory examination. All except 3 were returned satisfactory. The test is not reliable and is of little practical value.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE.DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR OTHER
THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

	(Corrected).	M	F	T
Measles		369	352	721
Scarlet Fever		17	13	30
Pneumonia		3	3	6
Whooping Cough		—	3	3
Salmonella Infections (not food-borne)		1	1	2
Food Poisoning		—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection		1	—	1
		391	373	764

TUBERCULOSIS:

New cases:

- 8 M (7 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary) of which
1 non-pulmonary was subsequently denotified.
(Found to be Virus Meningitis).
- 7 F (5 pulmonary, 2 non-pulmonary) of which
1 pulmonary was subsequently transferred out.
2 pulmonary subsequently died.

Transfers in:

- 6 M (all pulmonary).
- 7 F (6 pulmonary, 1 non-pulmonary).

Transfers out:

- 1 F (pulmonary), originally notified as a new case.
(See above).

Died:

- 2 F (both pulmonary), both originally notified as new cases.
(See above).

Cases "Recovered" or "Died" in 1963 but notified earlier.

- Recovered: 1957 1 M (pulmonary)
 1961 1 M, 1 F (both pulmonary).
- Died: 1947 1 F (pulmonary)
 1956 1 M (pulmonary)
 1961 1 M (pulmonary).

SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1963.

Number of complaints received	61
Number of Notices served (Informal)	98
Number of Notices served (Statutory)	6
Public Health Act	4
Housing Act	2
Number of prosecutions	1
NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS	4,324
Houses inspected:	
Public Health Act	93
Housing Act	256
Re-visits to property under notice	962
Complaints investigated	61
Public cleansing	750
Food premises	191
Infectious disease cases	15
Caravans	521
Petroleum Acts	52
Bakehouses	10
Butchers' Shops	137
Animal Slaughterhouses	607
Tinned foods and other articles of food	3
Houses disinfected	—
Houses disinfested	1

